Gifts from Our Friends

An Exhibition to Celebrate the
Fifth Anniversary of the
Friends of the
Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

January 1990

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Frontispiece: Charles I. Etching by Wenceslaus Hollar.

Introduction

The history of the great rare book libraries in North America and Europe is also the history of a particular sort of enlightened philanthropy. Many of the most significant collections of books and manuscripts result from the bibliophilic passions of the private collector (often called bibliomania) and become primary research resources for the scholar. This exhibition and its catalogue, which celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Friends of the Fisher Library, also acknowledge the donations of half a decade and the further enrichment of the collections. Many thousands of books and manuscripts have been given to the Fisher Library during this time by hundreds of people. The formidable task facing the compilers of this exhibition was which items to choose from such an abundance of riches. Most of the items displayed in the exhibition and described in the catalogue, represent whole collections, focusing on an individual author or specific subject.

The range and scope of the books and manuscripts are impressive and exciting, reflecting as they do, the range and scope of the Library's holdings and the great variety of research and teaching carried on at the University of Toronto. The fifteenth-century volumes embrace history, philosophy and literature, and combine texts by Richental, Plato, Schedel, and Brant, with the art of the book and the use of woodcut illustrations to enhance the textual message. The accounts of the exploration of Mexico, China, and the South Pacific region, by Cortés, Gouvea, and Cook, together with the great atlas of Blaeu, are especially relevant to the collections of a New World institution. Exploration of another kind is graphically displayed through the scientific, medical and mathematical works of Galileo, Huygens, Darwin, Russell, Collip and the Strickland sisters, an appropriate mixture of the famous and the relatively unknown. Manuscripts, because of their primacy, immediacy and uniqueness, seem especially germane to the section on British history, for, whereas Sir George Buck and Henry Guthry represent sources for exploration, the published works of Ross, Wood and Macaulay reflect the use of this very kind of source. Churchill could be said to combine both creation and use. It is especially pleasing to be able to illustrate the sources with etchings by Hollar.

The Fisher Library has collected the works of modern British authors for many years and it is thus particularly appropriate to acknowledge gifts of the writings of George Moore, the Powys brothers, David Garnett, Edmund Blunden and W.H. Auden. These are the kinds of collections which provide depth for the Library's holdings and major opportunities for research. The collections of Canadiana are as diverse as the history of the nation, and thus can encompass such items as the spectacular copy of Gray's *Elegy*, annotated by James Wolfe, and one of the few surviving sets of the early issues of the *Quebec Gazette*, as well as the receipt book of John Neilson, who later inherited the paper. Hearne's *Voyage* is a classic of Canadian interior exploration, while W.L. Mackenzie's copy of the *Journal of the House of Assembly* for 1836 combines an important printed document with a primary source because of Mackenzie's annotations.

The Library's very extensive collections of Canadian authors' papers, both literary and historical, have, in many cases been donated by the authors themselves, or by their immediate descendents. The James S. Gale, Mark Gayn and Robert Zend collections, virtually complete, have been donated since their authors' deaths. The collections of Atwood, Grosskurth, Callaghan, Lee and Solway, on the other hand, continue to grow.

The other gifts described cover Czech and Slovak literature, French literature, music, classical literature, botany, Italian literature, Scottish philosophy, English literature, Shakespearian scholarship, landscape architecture, Canadian art, English economics, bookbinding, and the history of the University of Toronto. Indeed, this range reflects a substantial part of the scope of all the collections in the Fisher Library.

The exhibition and catalogue are intended as a tribute to the donors, both private and public. The Friends' group provides an organizational focus for individuals interested in the collections and functions of the Fisher Library. There has also been vital support from such corporate bodies as the Hannah Institute, the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the Atkinson Foundation. To all these individuals and corporations the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and the University of Toronto owe a special gratitude. Contemplating the riches of the past five years can only lead one to regard the next five with eager anticipation. Floreat Bibliophilia!

Richard Landon

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Case 1

Best Sellers of the Fifteenth Century

Ulrich von Richental. *Concilium zu Constencz*. Gedruckt und volendt in Augspurg: von Anthoni Sorg, 2 Sept. 1483.

This vivid first hand account, written in the vernacular, describes events occurring during the momentous Council of Constance which took place from 4 November 1414 to 22 April 1418. The book is illustrated with hand-coloured woodcuts depicting scenes from the Council and the coats of arms of those attending. Not only are the events described of great significance in European history, but the work is itself noteworthy as the first printed armorial, providing a wealth of information for the student of heraldry.

The Council of Constance was convoked at the instance of Emperor Sigismund by John XXIII, one of the three clerics laying claim to the papacy. Its prime objective was the general reformation of the western Church and the healing of the great papal schism. As a result of its deliberations the primacy of the General Council over the authority of the Pope was permanently established, all three contenders were declared deposed, and a new Pope, Martin V, was elected. The Council has additional significance for students of modern history since here, for the first time, the churchmen voted in national blocks — a reflection of the impending rise of nation states and the end of the medieval concept of the universality of the Church and empire. The Council is most famous, however, for its treatment of the Bohemian theologian, Jan Hus, who was offered a safe conduct to attend, and then condemned as a heretic. By order of the Council Hus was burned at the stake and his ashes scattered to prevent any relics from being preserved. For centuries thereafter 6 July, the day of his martyrdom, was commemorated as a national holiday in his homeland.

Ulrich von Richental (ca. 1365-1437?), the town clerk of Constance, gives a detailed account of the living arrangements for the large delegations. We are told how the churchmen were housed, the number of their retainers and horses, and what they spent on food. He tells us that he collected this information by going from house to house. Several manuscript versions are still extant. The fullest one is owned by the Rosgarten-Museum in Constance and this printed version is based on that text.

In 1931 this volume came into the possession of Richard Morawetz, a prominent Czechoslovakian businessman and scholar, who had already acquired a notable collection of books and manuscripts pertaining to Bohemia. In 1939, just before the occupation of Czechoslovakia, Morawetz emigrated to Canada. Concerned about the possible confiscation of his library, he had transferred many books and manuscripts to the Strahov monastery and had given a few items to friends for safekeeping. Morawetz left the Constance chronicle with his sister's landlady, Mrs. Ružicka, who preserved it safely throughout the war and afterwards was able to return it undamaged to its owner. In 1989 the volume was given to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library by the Morawetz family in memory of Richard Morawetz.

Plato. *Opera*. Impressum Venetijs: Per Barnardinū de Choris de Cremona & Simonē de Luero, impēsis Andree Toresani de Asula, 13 Aug. 1491.

The second edition of the complete works of Plato, the first of the ancient philosophers to appear in printed form. Plato's ideas were perfectly attuned to those of Western Europe in the fifteenth century and this Latin translation by Marsilio Ficino, which first appeared in 1482, proved extremely popular and was widely circulated. The original Greek text was not printed until 1513.

Marsilio Ficino (1433-1499) was a philosopher, physician and humanist, and the leading light in the Academy of Florence, which had been founded by Cosimo de' Medici to celebrate Plato's birthday and other events of his life. Ficino was ordained in 1473 and spent the rest of his life trying to reconcile Platonic thought with that of Christianity. His influence was far reaching throughout Europe, as evidenced in the work of Giovanni Pico della Mirandola and in the circles of Lefèvre d'Étaples in France, and John Colet in England.

The book is open at the end of Ficino's commentary on Plato's *Symposium* or *Convivium de Amore* and the beginning of the text itself. It is here that Plato sets out his ideas of love which so deeply influenced poets such as Pietro Bembo and Edmund Spenser. Ficino's commentary was first written in 1464 and was his first mature philosophical work.

Note the contemporary manuscript annotations and the fact that the initials are unrealized. Space is left for decoration but it was never applied in this volume.

The gift of Michael Walsh in 1986.

Hartmann Schedel. *Liber Chronicarum*. Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 12 Jul. 1493.

The remarkable volume known to us as the Nuremberg Chronicle is a history of the world and a description of its main cities from the Creation to 1493. It follows the medieval idea of the seven ages, the fifth ending just before the birth of Christ and the sixth occupying most of the work. The seventh age ushers in the end of the world with the Last Judgement. The book is a masterpiece of complex design and justly famed for its splendid woodcuts by Michael Wolgemut and his stepson, Wilhelm Pleydenwurff. A few of the drawings may even be by the young Albrecht Dürer, the most illustrious of Wolgemut's pupils. The 1809 illustrations made from 645 wood blocks provide a wonderful look at medieval life and beliefs. Even the figures from the antediluvian period appear in fifteenth-century guise and the views of the various towns are vividly represented.

The author, or rather compiler, was Hartmann Schedel, born in 1480. He studied medicine at Padua and, after taking his degree, settled in Nuremberg where he practised until his death in 1514. He was a bibliophile and his library included not only printed books but also many works copied in his own hand. Yet Schedel failed to make use of modern scholarship and instead compiled and copied from older historians with the result that his text contributed little to historical knowledge and was soon superseded. It is, however, the innovative integration of woodcut with printed text that makes this book a work of visual beauty. It was truly a product of the city of Nuremberg; not only were its author and illustrators citizens, but so also were its patrons, the wealthy Sebald Schreyer and his brother-in-law, Sebastian Kammermaister. In addition, it was printed by the master printer, Anton Koberger, whose printing shop was the largest in Europe and whose agents in all the major cities were well

situated to handle the distribution of the fifteen hundred or so copies printed. The volume is open at the view of Nuremberg.

This is one of the books from Gilbert Bagnani's magnificent bequest in 1987 and one he was particularly proud of owning. A classicist and archaeologist, Gilbert Bagnani was professor of classics, first for twenty years at the University of Toronto, then, following his retirement, for another decade at the University of Trent, retiring for the last time in 1975. He died on 10 February 1985.

Sebastian Brant. *Stultifera Nauis*. Basel: Johann Bergmann, de Olpe, 1 Mar. 1497.

The first translation into Latin of the very popular *Das Narrenschiff*, first printed in the vernacular in 1494. Brant was a native of Strasbourg. He studied and taught law in Basel and later returned to Strasbourg as syndic or city clerk. The translator, Jacob Locher (1471-1528), was himself one of Brant's students, an editor of classical authors and a poet and dramatist in his own right. In 1498 he became lecturer in poetry at Ingoldstadt.

Das Narrenschiff, or in English, *The Ship of Fools*, is an allegorical poem, full of classical and Biblical allusions. Using the image of fools embarking on a ship, steered by fools and heading for the fools' paradise of Narragonia, Brant satirizes the follies and vices of his time. He was fully in agreement with Church teaching and intent on encouraging the Germanic peoples, then, in his opinion, slipping ever deeper into decadent ways, to attain moral and spiritual perfection. About eighty of the woodcuts with which each folly is illustrated are now thought to be the work of Albrecht Dürer. They are assigned to him because of their fine quality, their stylistic similarity to his other work of the same period and, what can be considered as his signature, the line of little bells that runs from forehead to neck on the fools' caps.

Brant sets out his intention in the Prologue:

> *For the profit, and salutary instruction, admonition and pursuit of wisdom, common sense, and good manners; also for the condemnation and reproach of folly, blindness, error, and stupidity of all ranks and kinds of men.*

Each folly begins with a verse compressing the argument, followed by a complementing woodcut and then by the poem itself. The one shown is "The Teaching of Wisdom", with woodcut by Dürer and the verses:

> *Now Wisdom, with impelling voice,*
> *Cries, "Let my precept be your choice!*
> *Experience, my child attend;*
> *And mark all fools and reprehend.*
> *Win Wisdom only, scorning gold,*
> *For Wisdom's value can't be told,*
> *Worth more than all the goods men praise;*
> *Oh, seek her all your nights and days!*
> *Unparalleled in Heaven and earth,*
> *In counsel Wisdom proves her worth;*
> *She gives the strength to understand."*
> (translation by William Gilles)

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1986.

Case 2

Travel and Exploration

Hernando Cortés. *Praeclara Ferdinādi Cortesii De Noua Maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio*. Norimberga: Impressa per Fridericum Peypus Arthimesius, 1524.

This is the second letter written by the conqueror of Mexico to the Emperor Charles V of Spain. Originally written in Spanish for the eyes of the Emperor alone, the five letters report, in picturesque detail, the progress of the conquest, interspersed with descriptions of the countryside, the cities, the people and their rites and customs.

The second letter, dated 30 October 1520, contains the first account of Montezuma, his kingdom, subjugation and death. Cortés (1485-1547) acted throughout in accordance with three unswerving objectives: the spread of the Faith to a heathen people, the subjugation of the inhabitants to Spanish rule, and the seizure of whatever treasure he could find.

This Latin translation is by Pietro Savorgnani of Forlì, secretary to the Bishop of Vienne. He dedicated it to Pope Clement VII.

The volume is open at the description of Temixtitan, now Mexico City:

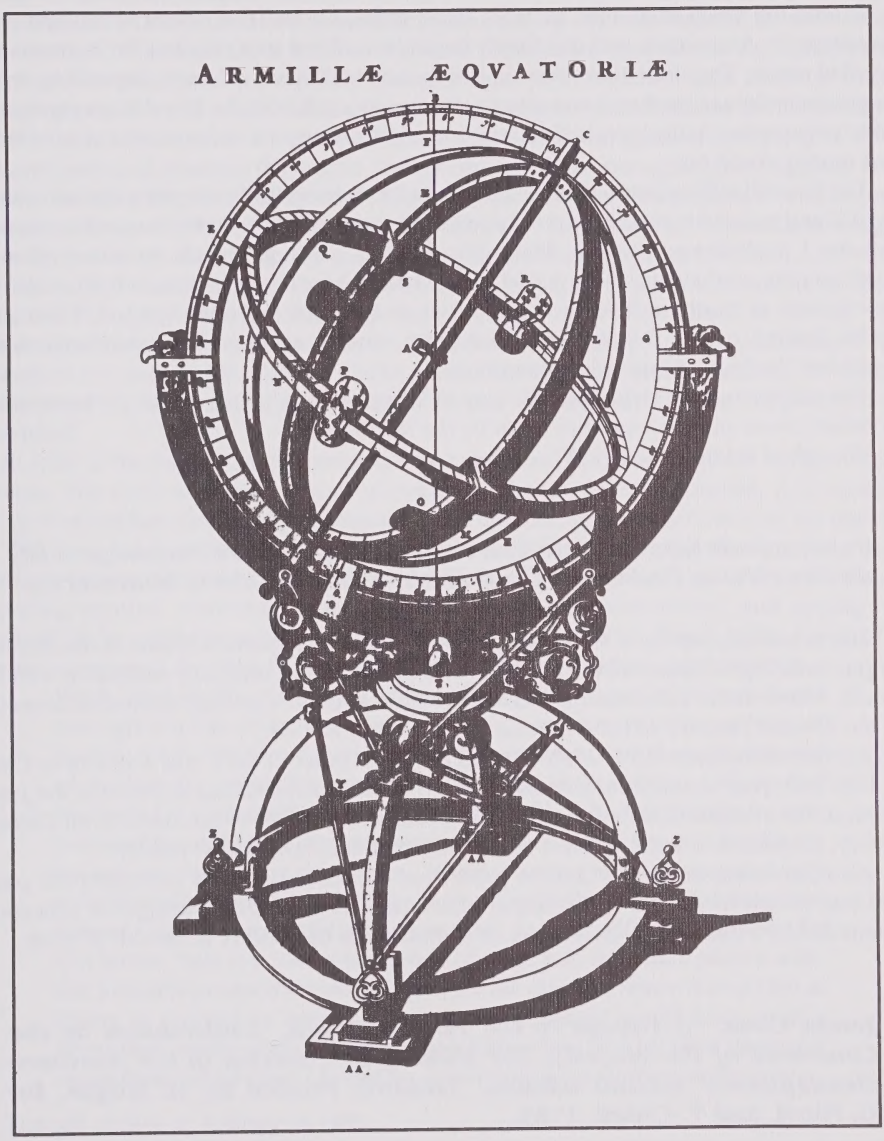
> *This great city of Temixtitan is built on the salt lake, and from the mainland to the city is a distance of two leagues, from any side from which you enter. It has four approaches by means of artificial causeways, two cavalry lances in width. The city is as large as Seville or Cordoba ... The city has many squares where markets are held, and trading is carried on. There is one square, twice as large as that of Salamanca, all surrounded by arcades, where there are daily more than sixty thousand souls, buying and selling, and where are found all the kinds of merchandise produced in these countries, including food products, jewels of gold and silver, lead, brass, copper, zinc, stone, bones, shells, and feathers.* (translation by Francis Augustus MacNutt)

The gift of Mrs. Audrey Williams in 1988.

Joan Blaeu. *Nuevo Atlas, o, Teatro del Mvndo*. Tomo primero. En Amsterdam: A costa y en casa de Juan Blaeu, 1659.

Volume I of the rare Spanish edition of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*. It is issued in the "ordinary" binding of Blaeu's press — yellow vellum, decorated in gold and with the Blaeu emblem on both covers.

The *Atlas Maior*, printed also in Latin, French, German and Dutch, grew out of many years of mapmaking, first undertaken by Joan Blaeu's father, Willem, founder of the Blaeu printing firm. In 1594 Willem went from Amsterdam to Denmark as an assistant to the famed astronomer, Tycho Brahe, on the island of Hven. Here he learned the theory and practice of astronomical observation and the arts of instrument and globe making. He returned to Amsterdam in 1596 and set up shop as a globe and instrument maker. Gradually this



Armillary sphere
From Blaeu's *Nuevo Atlas*, 1659.

developed into a printing house specializing in maps and globes. Willem died in 1635 and his son, Joan, inherited the business which he built up into a major publishing company.

During the years from 1638 to 1650, trade with Asia and the Americas brought great prosperity to Amsterdam and the Dutch Republic and led to a demand for accurate and detailed maps. The *Atlas Maior* is complete in nine to thirteen volumes, depending on the language; in deluxe binding it was often presented as a gift from the Republic to royalty and other personages. In the latter half of the seventeenth century it was the most expensive book that money could buy.

The Spanish edition was never completed, as fire destroyed Blaeu's press in Gravenstraat in 1672 and with it the materials for volume XI and many of the sheets for the earlier volumes. Volume I is dedicated to King Philip IV of Spain. It begins with an introduction to cosmography, and a map of the world in two hemispheres, and continues with maps and descriptions of Northern Europe. The section on Denmark includes detailed drawings of Tycho Brahe's island of Hven, his observatory, various astronomical instruments and a portrait of Brahe working with his assistants.

The volume is open at the splendid map of Europe which has around its perimeter plans of major towns and the costumes worn by the inhabitants.

The gift of David Lank in 1987.

P. Antonio de Gouvea. *Asia Extrema. Entre Nella a Fé Promulgase Ley de Deus Pelos Padres da Companhia de Jesus*. 1644. Manuscript.

The missionary activity of the Portuguese in Asia was an important feature of that nation's empire building in India and the Far East. The missions are principally associated with the Jesuits, whose archival documents and letters to their superiors provide an invaluable record of the life and customs of the countries in which they served.

Antonio de Gouvea (1592-1677) entered the Jesuit order in 1611. He was sent to China in 1636 and spent the next forty years there. In addition to providing a record of the Jesuit mission, his account of his sojourn in China contains a wealth of information on Chinese history, science, arts, local customs and rituals, costume, and natural history.

Asia Extrema is written on Chinese paper, and is open at the richly decorated title page. It is one of several notable manuscripts which came as part of the Portuguese collection, assembled by Professor Ralph Stanton, and donated to the Library in the fall of 1988.

James Cook. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, by the Command of His Majesty, For Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere*. Second edition. London: Printed by H. Hughs, for G. Nicol, and T. Cadell, 1785.

In 1775 the British government announced a reward of £20,000 for the explorer who found the Northwest passage. James Cook, known as "a Person well skilled in making Surveys" had revolutionized Europe's knowledge of the South Pacific in two previous voyages. The purpose of this, his third voyage, was to seek the Northwest passage. His journal, along with that of Clerke, Cook's successor after his death, was much amended and edited by John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, and proved immensely popular; the first edition, published in 1784, sold out in three days.

Cook left Plymouth in July 1776. Among his crew were James Burney, George Dixon, Nathaniel Portluck, William Ellis and George Vancouver, all of whom were to become prominent in the travel literature of the nineteenth century. He was directed to leave Tahiti by February 1777 and sail to the north west coast of America and there to take on wood, water and food. He was then very carefully to search for, and to explore, "such Rivers or Inlets as may appear to be of considerable extent and pointing towards Hudsons or Baffins Bay". If this search failed he was to winter in Kamchatka, setting out again in the spring of 1778 to travel north and continue the search. Despite the hostilities among America, England and France, the scientific nature of the expedition meant that the vessels remained unmolested.

Cook saw Cape Flattery, but did not find the Straits of Fuca which he believed to be imaginary. He remained almost a month at Resolution Cove, Nootka Sound. He left in April 1778 and did not sight land again until he reached Alaska, sailing into the Bering Sea as far as Cape Prince of Wales, Icy Cape and East Cape before being forced to turn back by the ice. He wintered in Hawaii where he was killed in a dispute with the natives. His explorations were continued the next year by Captain Clerke who sailed along Cape Kamchatka to 70° north. Clerke died of consumption at Petropavlovsk and Captain Gore of the Discovery took command.

In spite of the loss to British navigation with the death of Cook, this third voyage was a success. The north west coast of America was now charted, at least in outline. Accounts by the crew of the furs traded by the Indians showed the commercial possibilities of the region.

The three volumes of the third voyage are accompanied by an atlas of maps, plans and portraits. The expedition's official artist, John Webber, proved to be a good documentarist, providing accurate renderings of the land and the peoples encountered, and making no concessions to contemporary European taste. His account of his sketch of the inside of a Nootka communal dwelling illustrates the difficulties he sometimes encountered:

> *While I was employ'd a man approach'd me with a large knife in one hand semingly displeas'd when he observ'd I notic'd two representations of human figures which were plac'd at one end of the appartment carv'd on a plank, and of a Gigantic proportion: and painted after their custom. However I proceeded, & took as little notice of him as possible, which to prevent he soon provided himself with a Mat, and plac'd it in such a manner as to hinder my having any further a sight of them. Being certain of no further oppertunity to finish my Drawing & the object too interresting for leaving unfinish'd, I considered a little bribery might have some effect, and accordingly made an offer of a button from my coat, which when of metal they are much pleas'd with, this instantly producd the desird effect, for the mat was remov'd and I left at liberty to proceed as before. Scarcely had I seated myself and made a beginning, but he return'd & revew'd his former practice, till I had disposd of my buttons, which time I found no opposition in my further employment.*

The gift of Mrs. A. Kellogg in 1985.

Case 3
Scientific Works

Galileo Galilei. *Il Saggiatore*. Roma: Appresso Giacomo Mascardi, 1623.

Galileo's greatest polemical treatise, *Il Saggiatore*, is in the form of a letter addressed to Virginio Cesarini, a fellow member of the Lincean Academy. While directly addressing the astronomical issues raised by the "controversy of the comets", especially the scientific methods employed by Galileo's old adversary, Orazio Grassi, *Il Saggiatore* opened up a whole series of questions concerning scientific investigation. The common English translation of the title, "the assayer", conveys the sense of a fine balance, used to weigh gold, as opposed to Grassi's crude "balance" as set out in his book, *Libra astronomica et philosophica* (1619).

Il Saggiatore remains Galileo's most complete statement of his philosophy of science. Early in 1623 the manuscript was sent to Federico Cesi in Rome where it was to be published by the Lincean Academy. It was approved for publication by the Holy Office but there were some delays in printing. In August Maffeo Barbarini became Pope Urban VIII and the Academy decided that the book should be dedicated to him. Accordingly, the title page was altered to include the Barbarini coat of arms.

The first issue, published in late October, contains a handsome portrait of Galileo and two laudatory poems by Johannes Faber and Francesco Stelluti. A later issue lacks both poems and portrait. The first issue also contains numerous errors due to the incompetence of the editor, Stigliani, and included only a few "errata". When Galileo had an opportunity to go through the published text he ordered almost three pages of errata to be printed, one example of which survives separately (and is also in the Library). In the second issue the final leaf was cancelled and one full page of errata inserted.

This copy of the second issue contains a holograph note in the margin of page 113, almost certainly in Galileo's hand. It refers to an underlined passage praising a book by Stigliani. The note can be translated: "The cavalier Stigliani oversaw the printing of this book, wherein he did not run over the errors of orthography there, and through his courtesy he inserted in it the passages wanted"; in other words, not only did Stigliani fail to read the proofs of the book properly, he also inserted his own comments.

This copy, one of a few to pass through Galileo's hands, was given to the Library by Professor Stillman Drake in 1987. It became part of the Stillman Drake Galileo Collection, one of the most extensive Galileo collections in the world. The collection has been assembled over the years by purchase and, most significantly, by the many gifts of Stillman Drake.

Christiaan Huygens. *Horologium Oscillatorium*. Parisiis: Apud F. Muguet, 1673.

Although principally known for its description and diagram of a pendulum clock, Huygens's major work is also a general treatise on physical dynamics and pendulum theory.

It ranks with Galileo's *Two New Sciences* (1638) and Newton's *Principia* (1687) as one of the most important works on the physical sciences of the seventeenth century.

This copy is inscribed "Pour Monsieur Wren" and was given by Huygens to Sir Christopher Wren. Wren's fame as an architect tends to obscure his significance as an experimental scientist; he was the Savilian Professor of Astronomy from 1660 to 1673, a founder of the Royal Society, and its President from 1680 to 1682. He is linked directly with Huygens in a passage from the *Principia* which refers to the two of them (and John Wallis) as "beyond comparison the leading geometers of this age". Thus, this most appealing association copy can be viewed as a direct link between two of the greatest of seventeenth-century scientists.

The *Horologium* was included in a collection of mathematical works presented to the Library by Norman Robertson in 1987 on the occasion of his 95th birthday. Mr. Robertson, a 1914 graduate of the University of Toronto, collected books for many years while pursuing a distinguished career in corporate law and insurance. He died in 1988.

Charlotte and Juliana Sabina Strickland. *Specimens of British Plants*. [179-?] Manuscript.

The very accomplished botanical artists, Charlotte and Juliana Sabina Strickland, were the second and third daughters respectively of Sir George Strickland. Little is known about their lives except that they were born and brought up at Boynton in Yorkshire. They never married and lived together at Apperley Court in Gloucester where they produced many beautiful botanical paintings. Charlotte died there in 1833 and Juliana Sabina ten years later. Most of their work remains unpublished although in 1791 their cousin and brother-in-law, Strickland Freeman, published *Select Specimens of British Plants* which included a number of plates engraved from paintings by the two sisters.

Many of the Strickland paintings have been preserved in twelve folio volumes, two of which are displayed. Each drawing is accompanied by a leaf of text describing the plant depicted. Shown are "Primrose", by Charlotte and "Wood betony", by Juliana Sabina.

These two volumes form part of the gift of botanical works donated by Daniel Lowe in 1986 and subsequent years.

Charles Darwin. *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*. London: John Murray, 1872. Proof sheets.

In this work Darwin describes a series of experiments that would today be considered essentially psychological. It is, however, intimately related to his evolutionary studies, its emphasis being a rejection of the concept, maintained by Sir Charles Bell, that the facial muscles of expression in man were a special endowment. Darwin had for many years closely observed his children and his pets and made notes on the different ways emotions were expressed by them. He was thus able to formulate three principles underlying the expression of emotions. First, certain movements and actions indicate a particular state of mind, and are reproduced when this state of mind is induced even though they are of no use. An example of this is a man snarling, although he no longer has large canine teeth with which to follow through the threat. The antithesis of this constitutes the second principle. When the state of mind is reversed the movements or actions will also be reversed. The third principle states that certain reflex actions depend on the structure of the nervous system.

The first edition was published on 26 November 1872 by Murray in an edition of 7,000 copies, a very large press run for a Darwin first.

This set of proofs, heavily annotated by Darwin, allow us to view the scientist at work, correcting and re-writing one of his major works. The most striking change occurs in the caption title where Darwin alters the title of the book. It originally read: *Expression of the Emotions in Man and the Lower Animals.* "The Lower" has been crossed out and is a change consistent with his belief that natural selection can be applied to all forms of life.

The proof sheets were purchased in 1987 with a grant from the Fleeting Opportunities programme of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and with funds supplied by the Friends of the Fisher Library.

Bertrand Russell Collection

The comprehensive collection of over 10,000 works by and about Bertrand Russell was assembled over twenty years by John G. Slater, professor of philosophy at the University, and donated to the Library in 1985. The collection includes a copy of every English language edition, as well as translations, pamphlets and periodical articles. Additional material provides information about Russell's family friends and the era in which he lived. Non-book material such as phonodiscs, pictures, posters and ephemera is also represented.

Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead. *Principia Mathematica.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1910-1913.

Principia Mathematica, published between 1910 and 1913, is one of the great collaborations in the history of human thought. Its authors, Alfred North Whitehead (1861-1947), Cambridge mathematician and later Harvard philosopher, and Bertrand Russell (1872-1970), Cambridge mathematician and philosopher, met when Whitehead examined Russell for an entrance scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, which, with Whitehead's connivance, he won. While Russell was Whitehead's pupil a strong bond of friendship developed between them, but for a time they went separate ways. Whitehead worked on the foundations of mathematics and published the first volume of *A Treatise on Universal Algebra* in 1898. At about that time Russell was returning to foundational studies after a philosophical interlude and they resumed frequent contact.

In 1903 Russell published *The Principles of Mathematics*, volume I, which advanced, in great detail, a philosophical argument to show that mathematics, or at least a great part of it, is a branch of logic. His work, as had Whitehead's before him, drew on the large number of studies in symbolic logic and the foundations of mathematics, particularly arithmetic, which had been published during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Russell projected a second volume of a more mathematical character which would prove in symbolic detail the thesis he had defended in Volume I. By the time his book was ready for publication, Whitehead and he had agreed that their separate projects were really one, so Russell proudly announced in his preface that they would collaborate on Volume II. Initially they expected to complete the project in about two years, but they quickly found that, although the work of those who had gone before was a great help to them, there remained large gaps to be filled and many awkward problems to be solved. They worked on filling these gaps and solving these problems for six years before they even began to write.

Their labours produced a work of greater scope than the projected Volume II of *Principles*, and they decided to entitle it *Principia Mathematica*, a name which suggested that their work

merited comparison with that of another great Trinity scholar, Isaac Newton. In about equal parts *Principia* is a work of analysis and a work of synthesis. The philosophical analysis required was done by Russell, the mathematical analysis by Whitehead. The synthesis of their predecessor's work was done jointly. The result is one of the truly great works of logic. Its publication transformed forever the way logic is taught.

James Bertram Collip Papers

J.B. Collip (1892-1965) remains the least well known of the team of four scientists who are now credited with the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto in 1921 and 1922. The most famous of the four, F.G. Banting, began his experiments with diabetic dogs in the summer of 1921, working in laboratory space granted him by J.J.R. Macleod, Head of the Physiology Department, and assisted by one of Macleod's most promising students, the newly graduated Charles Best. By the early fall Banting and Best had sufficiently interesting results from their experiments that Macleod was persuaded to continue to provide them with laboratory space and experimental animals for the next year. In early December, at Banting's request, he and Best were joined in their research by J.B. Collip, a professor of Biochemistry from the University of Alberta who was working at Toronto on a year's sabbatical.

Collip immediately began to work on the purification of the pancreatic extract being used by Banting and Best. In mid January 1922 he first succeeded in isolating the extract, later named insulin, in a form pure enough to be administered to human diabetics. On 23 January Leonard Thompson, a young boy in the last stages of diabetes at Toronto General Hospital, was given injections of the extract. The results were excellent and Leonard Thompson become famous as the first diabetic treated successfully with insulin. Collip continued to work on the purification and manufacture of insulin through the spring, but misunderstandings and rivalries developed between Banting and other members of the research team. Collip returned to Alberta in June of 1922 at the end of his sabbatical. In the ensuing years his crucial role in the discovery of insulin was largely overlooked although his subsequent research in endocrinology ensured him a place in Canadian medical history.

The controversy over how the credit for the discovery should be apportioned was to continue for the next sixty years. It was only in 1982, with the publication of Michael Bliss's book *The Discovery of Insulin*, that a clear picture of the tangled events of 1921 and 1922 emerged. That work, which is largely based on the author's examination of primary source materials now held in the Fisher Library, demonstrates irrefutably that Collip was a major contributor to the discovery and early refinement of insulin. In his subsequent biography of Banting, Michael Bliss states unequivocally: "The single most important technical achievement was that made by Collip in the purification of the extract. On their own Banting and Best would probably not have reached insulin."

On display is a page from Collip's notebook with jottings in his hand outlining his method for the production of insulin. Although the page, carefully preserved by Collip's wife, was dated by her as 21 December 1921, the document actually belongs to the early months of 1922. Also shown is a manuscript of Collip's own account of his role in the discovery, drafted for a statement which he sent to J.J.R. Macleod, at the latter's request, in 1923. When the 1923 Nobel Prize was awarded jointly to Banting and Macleod, Macleod announced that he would share his half with Collip, as did Banting with Best. Later Banting and Collip renewed their friendship and both expressed regret at the bitterness which had marred their early collaboration.

In 1988 J.B. Collip's daughter, Dr. Barbara Collip Wyatt, donated her collection of her father's papers to the Library where they now complement large collections of the papers of both Banting and Best.

Case 4
British History

Sir George Buck. ***The History of King Richard the 3d.*** **[ca. 1640] Manuscript.**

Sir George Buck was the first historian to cast doubt on the traditional view of Richard III and the events of his life and reign as portrayed by Bishop John Morton and Sir Thomas More and perpetuated by William Shakespeare. Buck's ancestors had fought on Richard's side at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 and thereafter lost most of their possessions. At Buck's death in 1623 his unfinished manuscript fell into the hands of his unscrupulous great-nephew and namesake who had the idea of reproducing it, making it more concise, softening references to John Morton, Bishop of Ely during Richard's reign, Sir Thomas More, Henry Tudor and others, and presenting it, with some personal details deleted, under his own name, George Buck, Esquire, to possible patrons. Three such copies exist, this being the third, though three leaves left blank at the beginning suggest that the presentation never took place. All three are in the hand of the same scribe with some corrections added by George Buck the younger. In 1646 the "revised" text was printed as the younger Buck's own work. The original manuscript, written by Sir George between 1619 and 1620, found its way into the famed library of Sir Robert Cotton, was badly damaged in the partial destruction of the Cotton Library by fire in 1731, and is now in the British Library as Cotton Tiberius E.X. The text was reconstructed and published by Arthur Noel Kincaid in 1979.

Reasons why K. Rich: should not destroy his neuewes.

But I must marvaile, why they holdinge Richard to bee soe pollitique & provident, should not suggest, and add, hee plotted also the murder of the sisters of these Princes, for it could not serve his turne, to ridd awaye the brothers, and not ye sisters, for it behoveinge hym as much because the women of the blood royall of England, are also capable of y^e^ crown, and have theire turne royall, before any collaterall males ...

The gift of Sidney Fisher in 1986.

Henry Guthry. ***Observations on ye Ryse & Progresse of the Lait Rebellion Against King Charls ye lst In So Far as it was Caried on by a Malcontented Faction in Scotland Under Pretext of Reformation.*** **[165-] Manuscript.**

This is a contemporary account, possibly in the hand of its author, of events in Scotland from 1639 to the execution of King Charles I in 1649. It deals with both civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and presents a more or less balanced picture of happenings from the point of view of a royalist sympathiser and one who took part in many of the debates.

Henry Guthry was born about 1600, educated at St. Andrews and studied divinity there. He became minister first at Guthrie and then at Stirling where he was episcopally ordained in the parish church. As a member of the General Assembly in 1643 he opposed the proposal to "extirpate episcopacy root and branch". Following the defeat of the Scottish army in 1648 he was dismissed as a "malignant". In 1664, after the Restoration, he became Bishop of Dunkeld on the recommendation of the Earl of Lauderdale, then governor of Scotland. He died in 1676.

The text of this manuscript was printed in 1702 with the title: *Memoirs of Henry Guthry.* He refers to himself throughout in the third person. The passage shown describes Guthry's speech in the General Assembly against the root and branch proposal presented by four commissioners from the Assembly of Divines at Westminster and the Parliament of England:

> *These being read the moderator had ane long discourse thereupon and then asked the judgement of severall brethryn what was to be done in order to a returne the answer was that himselfe & his assessors should take the busines into consideration untill he hapned to spear the judgment of Mr Harie Guthrie minister of Sterling who ryseing up spoke to this sense that he observed the Assemblie of divines in their letter and the Parlt in their declaration were both cleir concerning the privative part that they wold extirpat episcopacie root and branch but as to the positive part what they meaned to bring in, they huddled it up in ane ambiguous generall [way] so whither it wold be presbeterie or independencie or anie thing else, God only knows, no man could pronounce infallible anent it, and so long as they stood there and came not anie farther lenth he saw not how this church (which holdeth presbeterian government to be juris divinj) could take them by the hand & therefore wished, that befor there were any procedure the assemblie wold be pleased to deall with the English commissioners present, to desyre the Parlt and the divines assembled att Westminster to explain themselves and to be as express concerning that which they resolved to introduce as they had been in that which was to be removed.*

The gift of Professor W.E. Swinton in 1989.

Richard III. Etching by Wenceslaus Hollar. [ca. 1641]

A portrait bust of Richard III wearing a soft hat decorated with a large gem, and an ermine-lined cloak. Around his neck hangs a heavy jewelled chain. This portrait was first published in 1641 as the frontispiece to an edition of Sir Thomas More's work, *The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Reigne of Richard the Third* (London: Printed by T. Paine and M. Simmons, 1641).

Charles I. Etching by Wenceslaus Hollar. 1644

Portrait of the King in armour on horseback, his army drawn up in the background. The city in the distance probably represents Berwick-on-Tweed where Royalist forces were encamped in 1639. Hollar may have done some of the preparatory drawings for this etching

on the spot since he is thought to have accompanied his patron, the Earl of Arundel, Commander-in-Chief of Charles's army, on the march to Berwick in 1639. Other Hollar etchings from 1639 show in minute detail the disposition of the King's forces on the march and plans of the English encampment.

From the Sidney Fisher Hollar Collection.

The artist Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-1677) was born in Prague and studied the art of etching in Germany during the late 1620s. In 1636 he was brought to England by the Earl of Arundel, one of the greatest art collectors of his time. Hollar spent much of the remainder of his life in England where he etched a multitude of portraits and scenes, and produced his famous panoramas and bird's-eye views. It is from Hollar's London etchings, renowned in their day for their detail and accuracy, that modern historians can reconstruct most clearly the seventeenth-century city with its many sixteenth-century buildings, later to be destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. It was, in fact, the documentary value of Hollar's work which first stimulated Sidney Fisher to begin his collection during his research on the location of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre. Soon a convert to the charms of the artist's other works, Sidney Fisher has put together an outstanding collection of Hollar which he is donating to the Library on a continuing basis. The two etchings on display are examples from this collection.

Alexander Ross. ***The History of the World: the Second Part, in Six Books. Being a Continuation of the Famous History of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, Beginning Where He Left.*** **London: Printed for John Clark, 1652.**

The success of Raleigh's very popular *History* inspired Alexander Ross (1590-1654) to continue it from the end of the Macedonian kingdom to "the end of the year 1640". Ross was the author of many books, and this work was his most ambitious though it never achieved the popularity of Raleigh's book. In 1622 Ross was appointed one of Charles I's chaplains and in 1642 was made vicar of Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight. He is commemorated in Samuel Butler's *Hudibras,* in the lines that begin Part l, Canto II:

There was an ancient sage Philosopher,
That had read Alexander Ross over,
And swore the World, as he could prove,
Was made of Fighting and of Love.

The volume is open at Ross's account of Richard III.

The gift of Professor A. Pritchard in 1987.

Anthony à Wood. ***Athenae Oxonienses: an Exact History of All the Writers and Bishops Who Have Had Their Education in the Most Ancient and Famous University of Oxford, From ... 1500, to the End of the Year 1690.*** **London: Printed for Tho. Bennet, 1691-1692. 2 vols. in 1.**

Athenae Oxonienses is a bio-bibliographical study containing a wealth of information. Anthony à Wood (1632-1695) was a cantankerous, quarrelsome man who had little good to say of anyone and who lived a reclusive, scholarly life in Oxford collecting information from a variety of sources on Oxford and those living or studying there. In compiling this work

he made use of official records, reminiscences of erstwhile friends, among them John Aubrey, hearsay and gossip. The text is extremely colourful and readable, though not always accurate.

Volume l is open at the life of Sir Walter Raleigh into which Wood has very neatly inserted a short description of Alexander Ross's life and work.

The gift of Professor Robin Harris in 1987.

Thomas Babington Macaulay. *The History of England From the Accession of James II*. London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1849-1861. 5 vols.

The Macaulay collection includes virtually all editions of the major works - *The Lays of Ancient Rome, Critical and Historical Essays Contributed to the Edinburgh Review*, and *The History of England*. Also included are first and subsequent editions of Trevelyan's famous biography, *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, runs of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* and *The Edinburgh Review*, containing the essays as they originally appeared, and such interesting items as Macaulay's early poem *Pompeii* (1819) and the volume of *Friendship's Offering* (1833) in which his poem "The Armada" first appeared.

Macaulay (1800-1859) played a prominent role in both the literary and political life of his age. Described by A.N.L. Munby as "one of the best-read men who has ever lived", he was the most eminent reviewer of the day and a mainstay of *The Edinburgh Review*. His most famous work, *The History of England*, was issued in five volumes, the last posthumously, between 1849 and 1861. The work was an immediate success; the first two volumes went through at least ten editions within five years. In writing it, Macaulay brought together his experience in politics, his prodigious memory, and his love of literature to produce a detailed and vivid portrait of a past age, and a great literary masterpiece of his own age. Although limited by its strictly Whig and Protestant perspective, it was based on an immense amount of research and is peculiarly modern in its emphasis on the importance of social history. Volume 1 of the first edition (published in December 1848 but bearing the date 1849) is open at page 3 which illustrates both Macaulay's typically Victorian faith in progress, and his acknowledgement, in Professor Jane Millgate's words, of "the weight of popular life on political event".

Professor Jane Millgate's Macaulay collection was donated to the library in 1986. A professor in the English department at Victoria University, she herself has written extensively on Macaulay as well as other prominent figures of the period, such as Scott and Thackeray.

Sir Winston Churchill. *The Story of the Malakand Field Force; an Episode of Frontier War*. London: Longmans, Green, 1898.

This, Churchill's first book, recounts the activities of a British expedition under the command of Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, sent to suppress an uprising of Pathan tribesmen along the Indian north-west frontier in 1897. Anxious to acquire military experience and glory to further his political ambitions, the young Lieutenant Churchill of the 4th Queen's Own Hussars at once applied for a position on Sir Bindon's staff. On learning there were no vacancies, Churchill, undaunted, succeeded in securing a correspondent's appointment with the London *Daily Telegraph*. Displaying coolness and bravery during the

often bitter fighting, Churchill was rewarded with a well-deserved mention in dispatches. At the conclusion of the campaign he returned to his regimental barracks at Bangalore to write a history of the expedition. In less than two months, working a minimum of five hours a day, Churchill completed the manuscript and sent it to his publisher, Longmans, in England. (Much of the impetus for the speed with which Churchill worked was the fear that a fellow officer's account would be published before his own. In the event, Churchill was not quite fast enough).

The book received a favourable response from public and reviewers alike. Included among Churchill's papers is a letter from the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, commending the author's first effort: "I cannot resist writing a few lines to congratulate you on the success of your book. I have read it with the greatest possible interest and I think the descriptions and the language generally excellent. Everybody is reading it, and I only hear it spoken of with praise." Certainly, the book illustrates Churchill's powerful narrative abilities and skillful use of English. Within nine months of its appearance 8500 copies had been printed.

The first edition exhibited forms part of a most impressive Churchill collection generously donated by John G. Edison, a prominent Toronto lawyer and graduate of this University. The collection, assembled over a period of some thirty years, contains many fine examples of Churchill's works, including several scarce Canadian imprints and unrecorded variants. Equally important is the extensive array of broadsides, pamphlets, speeches, newspapers, magazines and other items of an ephemeral nature. To complement the primary material, Mr. Edison amassed an exhaustive body of secondary literature on Churchill, his family and contemporaries.

The Edison gift has significantly strengthened the Library's existing holdings in twentieth-century British history and will be of undoubted value to future scholars studying the life and works of this great statesman.

Case 5
Modern British Authors

George Moore

The work of the Irish writer George Moore (1852-1933), has been overshadowed by that of his fellow countrymen, Yeats and Joyce, but he remains an important figure in Anglo-Irish literature. His novels were influenced by the French realists and the unorthodox views he presented in his books often brought him into conflict with the strict moral code of his day. In 1987 R.G. Peters donated to the Library his extensive collection of books by and about Moore. The collection is distinguished by many signed and limited editions and by presentation copies from the author.

Literature at Nurse, or, Circulating Morals. London: Vizetelly, 1885.

In this important pamphlet Moore protests about the discrimination exercised by circulating libraries against authors, like himself, whose books had been attacked on moral

grounds, and their refusal to stock adequate copies of those works. He also attacked the same libraries on economic grounds. In order to gain their trade, publishers were required to print fiction in a three-volume format. This put the price of a "three-decker" novel beyond the reach of the ordinary person, thus resulting in potential loss of income to the author. Moore here advocates the publishing of novels in single volumes which would lower the price and make the books more widely available.

Peronnik the Fool. With engravings by Stephen Gooden. London: G.H. Harrap, 1933.

Published in the year of Moore's death, this fine edition, limited to 525 copies, is signed by both author and engraver. The story is based on a Breton legend and had first appeared in *The Dial* in 1921.

John Cowper Powys

John Cowper Powys (1872-1963) was the eldest of a literary family which also included his brothers Llewellyn and Theodore. He was a prolific author, though he did not begin publishing until late in life. "His writing expresses an individualistic philosophy, which interprets the meaning of life through ancient myths and elemental forces" (*Oxford Companion to English Literature*).

The collection which Richard Handscomb donated to the Library in 1988 includes many first editions, variant printings, rare and limited editions, association copies, some manuscript material, and secondary sources. It is a major resource for the study of an important British writer.

Odes and Other Poems. London: W. Rider, 1896.

Powys published this book of verse, his second work, with financial help from his father and assistance from his cousin, Ralph Shirley, who had a connection with the publisher. Another book of *Poems* appeared in 1899. While Powys was pleased with the positive response, which included letters of praise from Hardy and Yeats, he realised poetry was not his forte and published nothing more until 1914.

Wolf Solent: a Novel. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1929.

A monumental work described as a great apocalyptic novel of our time. Although the story is deeply rooted in the English countryside of Dorset and Somerset, it was, in fact, written in New York during one of Powys's visits to the United States.

The Meaning of Culture. First edition. New York: W.W. Norton, 1929.

Besides his novels, Powys also wrote a series of philosophical essays for the guidance of the "common man" exposed to the stresses and frustrations of modern life. This book is "an attempt to isolate the mysterious human creation known by the name of culture from other ... achievements of the human mind ... Emphasis is laid upon the special conditions of our modern life ..." (Preface).

A SUMMER'S FANCY

by

Edmund Blunden

LONDON
The Beaumont Press
1930

Letter from John Cowper Powys to Paul Williams, written from Corwen, Merioneth, North Wales, 17 June 1941.

Powys was preoccupied with his health. This letter, written when he was suffering from an ulcer, is full of comments about his diet, medicines and other remedies.

> *My diet consists, and this, Mr. Williams, please note, is entirely my own invention, not due to doctors, for I* ***never never*** *go to them for this trouble, consists of 3 bottles of milk (just ordinary cold milk) in the morning & aft and 2 bottles of milk in the evening.* ***5 bottles every day****.*

David Garnett

Born into a literary family, David Garnett (1892-1981) was a master storyteller, who made the incredible appear as the truth. John Seltzer's collection, given to the Library in 1986, is virtually complete and includes many inscribed and presentation copies. The two titles displayed are from Garnett's early career. Both are illustrated with wood-engravings by his first wife, R.A. Garnett.

Lady into Fox. London: Chatto & Windus, 1922.

This book established Garnett's reputation and won for him both the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and the Hawthornden Prize.

A Man in the Zoo. London: Chatto & Windus, 1924.

On the strength of this book's success in both Britain and the United States, the American publisher, Alfred Knopf, guaranteed Garnett an income for three years. This offer enabled Garnett to give up his job as a bookseller. He sold his interest in the bookshop he operated with Francis Birrell, to Graham Pollard, and thereafter devoted himself entirely to writing.

Edmund Blunden

Edmund Blunden (1896-1974) was one of the most notable poets of his generation and a leading critic and essayist. The books given to the Library in 1989 by Hugh Morrison are of special interest, since Blunden was Morrison's tutor at Merton College, Oxford, in 1931-1932, and many of the volumes are presentation copies from the author to Morrison. Included are important editions of Blunden's works, anthologies containing his poems, books edited by Blunden or with contributions by him, and some manuscript material.

A Summer's Fancy. London: Beaumont Press, 1930.

C.W. Beaumont published five of Blunden's books of poetry in limited editions signed by the author. The engravings are by Randolph Schwabe.

Winter Nights. London: Faber & Gwyer, [1928]

Blunden inscribed this copy to C.W. Beaumont in 1931. In the inscription he misquotes the last line from one of his own poems "Report on experience", first published in *Near and Far* in 1929. It should read "Over there are faith, life, virtue in the sun". Instead the word "faith" is inserted after "life".

Letter from Edmund Blunden to Hugh Morrison, written from the University of Hong Kong where Blunden was teaching in the Department of English. It is dated 7 October 1954.

> *We are here in the first contract until 1957. It is not the same thing, for teaching as Japan; English is better spoken of course but Japan is a great country with a large number of determined graduate students, whose lives are devoted to and enriched by special studies. We are a part of a local educational system, and Hong Kong, after all, is only a small place; 'the facts' are chiefly commercial and limit imaginations. Yet some of our boys and girls are charmingly eager to think beyond the track.*

W.H. Auden

In 1987 Professor Ian Lancashire donated to the Library his outstanding collection of the works of this major writer. In addition to first and subsequent significant editions of Auden's poems, plays, travelogues and those works he wrote in collaboration with others, the collection includes contributions to periodicals, libretti, and musical settings and recordings of his poetry. Several books come from the library of Auden's old friend, Bonamy Dobrée, and bear his signature.

Poems. London: Faber & Faber, 1930. Bonamy Dobrée's copy.

Auden's first commercially published work. In 1928 Stephen Spender had published privately a volume of several of Auden's poems in an edition of about 45 copies. Many of those poems are included in this edition. Auden's early verse expressed his ideas on social criticism and showed the influence of both psychoanalytical and Marxist thought.

Letters from Iceland. By W.H. Auden and Louis MacNeice. London: Faber and Faber, 1937. Bonamy Dobrée's copy.

Deeply rooted in the English tradition, Auden, nevertheless, retained a childhood fascination with Scandinavia. He cherished the belief that his family had originally come from Iceland, and had enjoyed, as a child, listening to his father read Icelandic sagas. He eagerly accepted the chance to visit Iceland in 1936, and later wrote this travelogue in collaboration with his fellow traveller, Louis MacNeice. It takes the form of a series of letters, some in verse, some in prose, written to various people. One of the best known is the poem, "Letter to Lord Byron", written in a skillful pastiche of Byron's rhymes and rhythms.

Benjamin Britten. *Hymn to St. Cecilia.* Op. 27 for unaccompanied chorus. Words by W.H. Auden. London: Boosey & Hawkes, [1942]

As a child, Auden had been given a good musical education within a strong high Anglican tradition, and he remained interested in music, particularly church music, all his life. Several of his poems were set to music, principally by Benjamin Britten. The anthem, *Hymn to St. Cecilia*, was performed at his memorial service, held at Christ Church, Oxford, on 27 October 1973.

Case 6
Canadiana

The Quebec Gazette. Quebec, 1764-1772. 4 vols.

The *Quebec Gazette*, the second Canadian newspaper, and the first to be printed in the province of Quebec was the product of the earliest printing office in Quebec. Established by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, who had arrived from Philadelphia in 1763, the office was passed on to Brown's nephew, Samuel Neilson, and then to Samuel's extraordinary young brother, John. According to Marie Tremaine, whose landmark work, *A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1752-1800*, documents the early products of the Canadian press, "[Brown's] was the most important printing office in eighteenth-century Canada both in the amount and variety of its production and as a source of supplies and personnel for other printers". The press was profitable, with between 250 and 300 subscribers and an annual government grant of £50 to print ordinances and official documents. It also paid its way by the printing of announcements, blank forms, calendars and almanacs and the first books printed in the colony.

These volumes of the *Gazette* are important not only as the first numbers of a newspaper which was to continue for more than 100 years but also because of the printed material which has been bound in with the newspaper issues. These volumes contain extremely scarce, and in some cases, unique products of the early press in Canada. Three items are only the second recorded copies known, eight are known to have been printed but have never been previously located, and two items are not recorded by Tremaine. These issues of the *Gazette* are therefore a treasure-trove for the historian of the early printed record of Canada.

Bound in at the beginning of the issues for 1765 is *A Representation to the Publick, of Affairs Between Gilbert Barkly of Philadelphia, and John Hay of Quebec* (Tremaine 36; known to, but not located by Tremaine). It is one of a series of representations, answers and replies between John Hay and Gilbert Barkly, resulting from a dispute over the merchant firm's records at the time of dissolution of their partnership. Both parties published vindications of character in the *Quebec Gazette* from 17 to 24 October 1765.

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1989.

John Neilson. *[Receipt book].* 1793-1801.

This receipt book dates from the period of John Neilson's inheritance of the family printing office after the death, in 1793, of his brother Samuel. Included are the signatures of many men, trained in the Neilson shop, who went on to become the pioneer printers of the Canadas, including John Bennett, Thomas Cary, and P.E. Desbarats.

In 1794 Desbarats, after a career in his father's business, became the translator of the *Quebec Gazette,* and familiarized himself with the printing trade. At the same time he became the French translator for the House of Assembly. In 1798 Desbarats and Roger Lelievre were appointed the official printers of the statutes of Lower Canada. Desbarats took complete possession of the firm in 1799, and during the early decades of the nineteenth century, his printing shop became the largest in the colony of Quebec, after that of Neilson.

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1984.

Thomas Gray. *An Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard.* The ninth edition. London: Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, and sold by M. Cooper, 1754.

One of the most romantic tales in Canadian history took place the night before the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. On a trip up-river to survey his troops, General James Wolfe recited, or had read aloud to him, Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard.* At the line "The paths of glory lead but to the grave" he exclaimed to his men, "Gentlemen I would rather have been the author of that poem than take Quebec tomorrow". Evidence that the story is not apocryphal comes from John Robison who was present with Wolfe, and from this, Wolfe's own copy of the poem, annotated in his own hand. This ninth edition of the poem, bound in plain brown calf, was presented to Wolfe by Katherine Lowther, the woman believed to be his fiancée, before he left for Quebec on the Neptune. Inscribed in Wolfe's hand on the title page is "From K.L., Neptune at Sea". This annotated book is the only written record in existence of the ten week voyage from 17 February to 30 April 1759, from Portsmouth to Halifax. After Wolfe's death it was returned to Miss Lowther, later Duchess of Bolton, and passed through the family of her personal servant until the early twentieth century when it was bought by Dr. Rosenbach and sold to a Philadelphia family. The book was acquired in 1988 as the University of Toronto Library's seven millionth volume.

Funding was obtained through the federal Cultural Properties Review Board under its programme to repatriate items of significant Canadian interest, and through donations from the Friends of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library.

***Sir—By the Authority of the Grand Council, Western Association and the Great Grand Eagle Chapter on Patriot Executive Duty [etc.].* [S.l., 1839?].**

This illustrated blank form, partially filled in, is for a commission in a regiment in the North-Western Army on Patriot Service in Upper Canada.

After news of the rebellion in Upper Canada had reached the United States, men sympathetic to the cause of the rebels organized meetings to enlist volunteers for "independent Canadian service". In 1838 Henry S. Handy formed an association called the

Secret Order of the Sons of Liberty and named himself General of the Patriot Army of the Northwest, with the avowed aim of fermenting revolution in Upper Canada. The Patriot army disbanded after an abortive raid in 1838, and probably merged with the more organized Hunters' Lodges.

The form, signed by Handy, was presented to the Hon. William Morris, legislative councillor, by Robert Baldwin Sullivan, president of the Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1840.

The gift of Louis Melzack in 1988.

Samuel Hearne. *A Voyage from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean ... in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771 & 1772.* London: Printed for A. Strahan and T. Cadell, and sold by T. Cadell, 1795.

After a short career in the British navy, Samuel Hearne joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1766 at the age of 21 and was sent to Prince of Wales Fort (now Churchill, Manitoba).

The presence of copper in the northwest regions had long been known to the Company; to carry out its responsibilities in exploration, the London committee authorized the sending of a European to discover the exact location of the copper mines and to report on the navigability of a river (Coppermine River, N.W.T.) known to be adjacent. Hearne was appointed to lead the expedition. After two abortive attempts which failed because of the quality of the Indian guides chosen, Hearne set out from Prince of Wales Fort in December 1770. The hardships encountered are vividly described in his journal. Unlike many other European expeditions in the north this expedition succeeded because of Hearne's ability to conform to the Indian way of life.

The group reached the Coppermine River in July 1771. Three days later Hearne arrived at the Arctic Ocean, thus becoming the first European to reach the ocean overland. He returned to the Fort in June 1772, reporting that the object of the expedition was a failure. There was little copper to be found, and the river was unnavigable. He was, however, able to prove that no northwest passage existed from Hudson Bay; it was this evidence that led to Cook's instructions during his third expedition not to search for the location of a northwest passage from the Pacific Ocean until he reached 65° latitude north.

The first account of Hearne's journal was actually published in the introduction to Cook's third voyage, and the volume itself was printed three years after his death. Although relatively unlettered, Hearne produced a masterpiece of travel literature. The first edition, in quarto, was quickly followed by an octavo edition (Dublin, 1796), a German translation (Berlin, 1797), a Dutch translation (Amsterdam, 1798) and a French translation (Paris, 1798).

J.B. Brebner sums up Hearne's achievement

> *He was blessed with an odd, judicious literary artistry which enabled him to write what is one of the classics of the literature of exploration, not only because it is an illuminating account of the country, its actual history and its inhabitants, but also because it conveys unconsciously a portrait 'in the round' of a very likeable and inquisitive ... man.*

The gift of Mrs. George Drew in 1987.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada from the 14th day of January to the 20th day of April, 1836.* Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836.

Francis Bond Head's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada was applauded by the reformers in the colony as an indication of change in British political thought. One of his first successful endeavours was to persuade leading reformers Robert Baldwin, John Rolph and John Henry Dunn to join the Executive Council. Two weeks later the entire Council protested his lack of consultation over government policy. Head replied that under the Constitutional Act, as Lieutenant-Governor he had only to consult the Council on certain matters and that he alone was responsible for the conduct of government. The entire Council resigned. The Legislative Assembly demanded a select committee to investigate the affair, and in its address to the British House of Commons noted "the reiterated declaration of his Excellency to conduct our affairs, without the advice of the Executive Council, acccording to his own will and pleasure, which his public acts have already proved to be arbitrary and vindictive". The Assembly voted to stop supply. Head responded by proroguing the legislature and stopping all money bills. In his speech at the close of the session he vindicated his conduct.

This volume once belonged to William Lyon Mackenzie; his manuscript annotations give, in detail, his reaction to the tumultuous events of 1836, one year before the Rebellion he was to lead.

The gift of Hugh Anson-Cartwright in 1986.

Case 7
Authors' Papers

James S. Gale Papers

In December 1888 J.S. Gale (1863-1937), a recent graduate from the University of Toronto, arrived in Korea as a volunteer missionary with the Young Men's Christian Association, thus becoming the first Canadian missionary in that country. In 1891 Gale resigned from the YMCA and began his lengthy association with the American Presbyterian Mission in Korea, an association which was to last until his retirement in 1928. A respected scholar, Gale translated many Korean texts into English and, through his own writings about Korean history and customs, helped to make Korean culture more accessible to the English-speaking world.

Although a member of the board of translators organized by the British and Foreign Bible Society to produce a Korean translation of the Bible, Gale was dissatisfied with the version published by the Society in 1904 and 1921. He therefore worked with three Korean associates to prepare another translation which would better reflect the style and cadence of the Korean language. Their version was published in 1925. In 1937 the Bible Society issued a revision based on Gale's work which then became the standard Bible in Korean until the new translation of 1967. Gale also compiled the Korean-English dictionary which is still in use today. His memory is honoured in both Korea and Canada and in December 1988 manuscripts from the Library's collection were sent to Seoul where an exhibition was mounted to

commemorate the centenary of his arrival in Korea.

On display are examples of Gale's translations and copies of his dictionary and Korean Bible.

From material given to the Library in 1987 by J.S. Gale's son, George M. Gale.

Mark Gayn Collection

Mark Gayn was one of Canada's foremost foreign correspondents. In 1959, after many years working as a journalist in the Far East and Europe, he joined the *Toronto Daily Star* as its eastern affairs expert and editorial writer. Between 1966 and 1972 Gayn was stationed in Hong Kong as chief of the Asia Bureau of the *Star*. From 1972 until 1981 he was based in Toronto but travelled extensively reporting on world events.

Wherever Gayn travelled his powers of observation and skill in interviewing were reflected in the articles that resulted from his meetings with political leaders, economic planners, business men, scientists and rebels. Gayn earned a reputation as one of the world's most knowledgeable and reliable commentators on Asia and the Soviet bloc. For five decades his insightful reporting resulted in news dispatches, interviews, and articles which appeared in leading journals and newspapers.

Mark Gayn died on 17 December 1981. After his death his extensive collection of research material, notebooks and manuscripts was given to the University of Toronto by his wife, Suzanne. In 1987, Mrs. Gayn gave additional material, including a large collection of photographs, audio-visual recordings, and some manuscripts. A small sampling from this second gift is shown here.

Phyllis Grosskurth Papers

Phyllis Grosskurth, professor of English at New College in the University of Toronto and well known biographer, began giving her literary papers to the Library in 1981. The collection includes her research notes and drafts for her highly praised biographies of John Addington Symonds, Havelock Ellis, Margaret Mead, and Melanie Klein, a prominent figure in the psychoanalytic movement in Berlin and London. Included with the research materials on Melanie Klein is correspondence from her friends and colleagues, together with a large number of tapes of interviews which Phyllis Grosskurth conducted with those who had known Klein.

On display are the notebook containing the early holograph drafts for the Melanie Klein biography, and pages from the typescript drafts for the same work.

From material given by Professor Phyllis Grosskurth in 1987.

Robert Zend Papers

Robert Zend (1929-1985) emigrated to Toronto from Budapest in 1956. His papers, which were given by his wife, Janine, to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library in 1987, chronicle his extraordinary career in Canada as a poet, newspaper editor and publisher, advertiser, film maker, radio and television producer and writer, translator, and mentor to younger writers. In 1970 Robert Zend met Marcel Marceau, the famous French mime, when Marceau was in

Toronto as part of his North American tour. Zend hoped to make a film with him, and even to film Marceau's repertoire of mime, but this proved unfeasible. Eventually Zend did produce a radio interview with him in the CBC Ideas series, "Mask". Zend's stories and poems about Marceau and drawings of him were published in *Exile*, in 1973 and 1974. Marceau's drawing of Zend was used on the cover and for the frontispiece for Zend's book, *From Zero to One* (Mission, B.C.: Sonon Nis Press, 1973).

From material given by Janine Zend in 1987.

Case 8
Authors' Papers

Margaret Atwood Papers

Margaret Atwood, one of the most highly regarded and successful of contemporary Canadian writers, has been donating her literary papers to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library since 1981. The Library's comprehensive collection includes drafts for all Atwood's books, from the earliest pamphlet of poems, *Double Persephone*, published in 1961, to her latest novel, *Cat's Eye*, published in 1988. In addition there are typescripts for a number of unpublished works and a collection of her watercolour paintings which explore some of the symbols found in her poems.

On display are the holograph and typed drafts for two early unpublished and unfinished short stories written in the mid 1960s. Entitled "The Ravine" and "Suffer the Little Children", these stories employ some of the same situations, characters, and themes that Atwood was to incorporate into *Cat's Eye* more than twenty years later. Two other stories, entitled "Scribblers" and "Cut-Outs", containing similar material, are also present in draft form in the collection and are dated to the same period, giving clear evidence of the long period of gestation for this most recent and highly acclaimed novel.

From material given by Margaret Atwood in 1988.

Barry Callaghan Papers

Barry Callaghan, Toronto writer and professor of contemporary literature at York University, founded *Exile*; *a Literary Quarterly* in 1972, soon becoming its publisher as well as editor. From the first issue, the aim of *Exile* has remained consistent: to publish the best Canadian and international writing by both known and unknown writers. It has thus included short stories by Margaret Atwood, Marie-Claire Blais, Robert Markel; poems by Yehuda Amichai, Margaret Avison, Samar Attar, Leonard Cohen; plays by the Archambault Theatre Collective; drawings by David Annesley; photographs by David Goldblatt. The typescript pages shown, "The Testament of Jean-Le-Maigre to His Brothers" by Marie-Claire Blais, translated by Ray Ellenwood, indicate the editorial revisions and changes that were made to the manuscript before it was published. The Library has the complete manuscript/editorial files for *Exile* except for those manuscripts that were retained by the author or artist.

From material given by Barry Callaghan in 1988.

Dennis Lee Papers

Dennis Lee began to donate his papers to the Library in 1985. Although best known for his irresistable children's poetry, Lee is also the author of several challenging "adult" poem sequences, including *Civil Elegies*, first published in 1968, for which he won a Governor General's Medal, and *The Gods*, published ten years later. The Library's collection of Lee's voluminous papers contains drafts and manuscripts of his writings from his early journals and juvenalia to the drafts of his most recent and as yet unpublished children's book, *Follow that Whale*. Always highly regarded by Canadian writers as a gifted editor, Lee was a co-founder of Anansi Press in 1967 and later worked for several years as editorial advisor, first for Macmillan, and then for McClelland and Stewart. The extensive editing and correspondence files which form part of the Dennis Lee Papers contain a wealth of information on Canadian writing and publishing from the late 1960s to the present and provide many insights into the works of individual authors. In 1981 Lee's career took a new turn when he began writing song lyrics and other material for the popular television children's show, *Fraggle Rock*, and for other film and television projects. Most recently, however, he has been working on two more serious poem cycles which are as yet unfinished.

On display are drafts of a poem from *Nightwatch*, one of the new unpublished poem sequences. Also shown are drafts of the poem, "Odysseus and Paddle-to-the-Sea", from Lee's most recent book, *The Difficulty of Living on Other Planets*, published in 1987. It is aimed at the child in every adult.

From material given by Dennis Lee in 1988.

David Solway Papers

Modern Marriage (Montreal: Signal Editions, 1987) by David Solway received the first Quebec English Language Book Award for Poetry in 1988. Written from 1983 to 1987 as a series of postcard sonnets to his wife, it is Solway's twelfth published book of poetry. The drafts of the two poems exhibited are from the second part of the book, "Memos from Pinnacle Mountain". They show the discipline, humour, irony and wit that are characteristic of his poetry. David Solway lives in Montreal where he teaches English at John Abbott College and Creative Writing at Concordia University. He began giving his literary papers to the Library in 1984.

From material given by David Solway in 1987.

Other notable gifts

Lodovico Ariosto. *Orlando Fvrioso*. Tradvzido en romance castellano. En Venecia: Ala Enseña dela Salamandra, 1575.

Lodovico Ariosto (1475-1533), soldier, diplomat and poet, spent most of his mature years writing *Orlando Furioso*, a continuation of the epic tradition combining the legends of Arthur and Charlemagne in the context of the classical Renaissance. It was one of the best known poems of the sixteenth century and had a profound influence on works as diverse as Spenser's *Faerie Queene* and Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.

On display is a sixteenth-century Spanish edition, translated by Jéronimo de Urrea and edited by Alfonso de Ulloa. Printed in Venice by Domenico Farri for Damiano Zenaro, it is illustrated with many woodcuts and is bound in vellum.

The gift of Professor Warren T. McCready in 1986.

Matteo Coferati. *Il Cantore Addottrinato, ovvero, Regole del Canto Corale*. In Firenze: Per il Vangelisti, 1682.

Matteo Coferati (1638-1703) lived almost all his life in Florence. He was an organist and singer and in 1663 was appointed chaplain in the Duomo. This work explains the principal rules for the singing of plain chant. It was of considerable importance and by 1710 had already been twice reprinted.

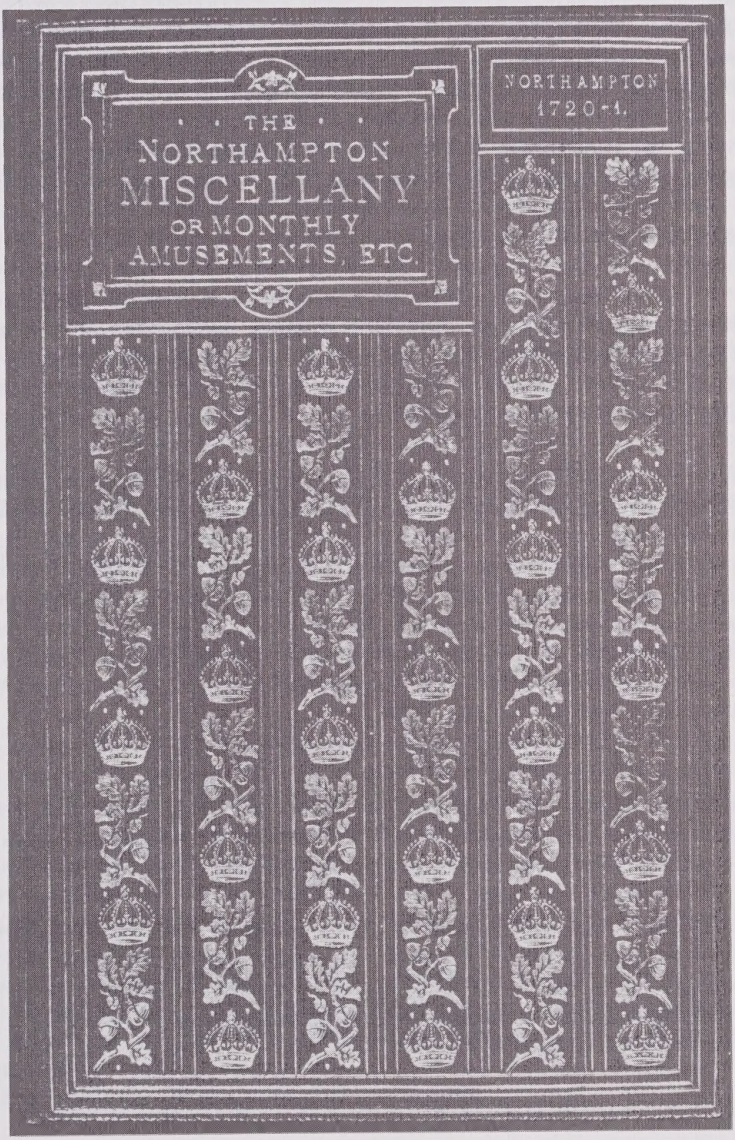
The gift of Professor Harvey Olnick in 1988.

William Salmon. *Botanologia: the English Herbal, or, History of Plants*. London: Printed by I. Dawks, for H. Rhodes; and J. Taylor, 1710.

William Salmon (1644-1712 or 1713) travelled in England and abroad with a mountebank whose stock-in-trade he inherited, and subsequently settled in London to practice medicine. He published various works on medicine, astrology, and other subjects. His *Botanologia* is one of the first herbals to be published in Britain during the eighteenth century. The proposal for printing it was issued together with a specimen of the work twelve years before the book itself was eventually published.

The herbal, designed principally for "physicians, chyrurgians and apothecaries" was chiefly a compilation of works by various authors. It was issued in two folio volumes with a fine title page engraved by Michael van der Gucht from a drawing by Eloas Knight, and dedicated to Queen Anne.

The gift of Professor Stephen S. Tobe in 1988.



Binding by Birdsall and Son, Northampton, England.

Giovanni Pietro Cavazzoni Zanotti. *Didone: Tragedie*. In Bologna: Per Costantino Pisarri, 1718.

Although better known as an artist specializing in mythological and religious pictures, Zanotti also produced a great many literary works, including a history of the Bolognese Accademia Clementina, a book of instruction for young painters and several editions of poems and plays, one of which was based on the popular theme of Dido of Carthage.

The first edition of that play, here displayed, is made even more interesting by the addition of extensive manuscript material. Following the printed text is a lengthy denigratory criticism of the tragedy in the form of a letter. Written in a contemporary secretarial hand, it is thought to be the work of Giovanni Battista Neri, himself a librettist of the time.

The gift of Professor Hannibal Noce in 1988.

***The Northampton Miscellany, or, Monthly Amusements, &c. Calculated for the Diversion of the Country and the Profit of the Printer.* Vol. 1, January 31, 1720/1 - April 30, 1721. Northampton: Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, 1720-1721.**

A collection of over 3000 bookbinder's finishing tools, once the property of Birdsall and Son of Northampton, England, came into the possession of the Thomas Fisher Library in 1968. To complement this impressive collection, efforts are being made to acquire as many examples of Birdsall bindings as possible. Displayed here is a fine twentieth-century binding in red crushed levant morocco, richly embellished with gold tooling, and with green morocco doublures. The binding covers a short-lived eighteenth-century periodical entitled, *The Northampton Miscellany*, printed, interestingly, in the town where the Birdsalls practised their trade. The book once belonged to the Birdsall family.

The gift of Mrs. Hilary Nicholls in 1985.

Horace. Q. *Horatius Flaccus, Ex Recensione & Cum Notis atque Emendationibus Richardi Bentlei*. Editio tertia. Amstelaedami: Apud Rod. & Jacob. Wetstenios & Guil. Smith, 1728.

Richard Bentley (1662-1742), master of Trinity College, Cambridge for forty-two years, was the foremost classical scholar of his time. His edition of Horace's works, first published in 1711, altered the traditional text in at least seven hundred passages and provided an impressive exegesis indicative of his wide reading and learning.

The gift of Professor Peter Heyworth in 1987.

Daniel Defoe. *A Tour Thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain, Divided into Circuits or Journies.* The second edition, with very great additions, improvements, and corrections, which bring it down to the beginning of the year 1738. London: Printed for J. Osborn, S. Birt, D. Browne, A. Millar, F. Cogan, J. Whiston, and J. Robinson, 1738. 3 vols.

Defoe's extensive travels through Great Britain during his years of secret employment in government service, provided him with ample opportunity to gather material for his *Tour.* The composition of the *Tour* belongs to a remarkably fruitful period in Defoe's life, between the years 1719 and 1724, when the author, now around 60, also wrote *Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders, Journal of the Plague Year,* and *Roxana.*

Defoe's principal interest in his *Tour* is social and economic. He shows little enthusiasm for antiquarian subjects, and focuses primarily on the trade and commerce of his native land, in which he displays an obvious patriotic pride. Written at a time when few authors travelled beyond the confines of London, his book was extremely popular among eighteenth-century readers. First published in three volumes between 1724 and 1727, the *Tour* entered a second edition in 1738, and a further six editions before 1778. The second and subsequent editions were edited by Samuel Richardson, the printer and future author of *Pamela* and *Clarissa.* Richardson adds much of his own to Defoe's original narrative, including, curiously, a polemic against the classical scholar Richard Bentley, and a puff for his brother-in-law, a bookseller in Bath. Richardson is also responsible for a number of excisions from Defoe's text.

The gift of Professor Hans De Groot in 1988.

Batty Langley. *The City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs.* London: Printed by J. Ilive, for Thomas Langley, 1740.

Batty Langley (1696-1751) began his career as a landscape gardener but later became a practising architect. He had little success as an architect and is best known as the author of numerous publications designed to enable the master builder to keep abreast of current fashions. He also attempted to systematize Gothic architecture by dividing it into five orders in imitation of those of classical architecture. Although this concept was ridiculed by some of his contemporaries, the Gothic designs presented by Langley were immensely influential throughout Britain and North America where doors, windows and chimney pieces were derived from his pattern books.

The first edition, displayed here, is one of Langley's many practical books providing designs from which builders and carpenters could work. He and his brother Thomas engraved the plates. As part of the donation, this copy was restored by the Rare Book conservator, Emrys Evans.

The gift of Professor Douglas C. Richardson in 1987.

Adam Smith. *The Theory of Moral Sentiments.* Second edition. London: Printed for A. Millar; and A. Kincaid and J. Bell, in Edinburgh, 1761.

The reputation of Adam Smith rests principally on his great work, *The Wealth of Nations* (London, 1776). By 1759, however, the year of publication of his first book, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments,* he was already recognised in his native Scotland as one of the leading figures of the Scottish Enlightenment. The work established Smith's reputation in England and on the Continent, and so impressed the stepfather of the young Duke of Buccleuch, that he engaged Smith to become the Duke's tutor.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments, which Smith developed from his lectures in moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow, belongs firmly to the philosophical tradition to which Francis Hutcheson, his former teacher and predecessor at the University of Glasgow, and David Hume, Smith's great friend, also belonged. Smith reflects upon many of Hutcheson's and Hume's themes, especially the latter's notion of the role of sympathy in moral philosophy.

Shortly after the appearance of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* Smith wrote to Hume in July 1759 about a proposed second edition, which was to include additions and alterations to obviate some of the criticisms of the first edition, particularly those raised by Sir Gilbert Elliot and Hume himself. It was another two years, however, before the second edition eventually appeared. A third edition was issued in 1767, to which was added "A dissertation on the origin of languages", included in all subsequent editions. Three further authorized editions, as well as a number of translations, were published during Smith's lifetime.

The gift of Professor Robert Fenn in 1988.

John Payne Collier. *Farther Particulars Regarding Shakespeare and his Works.* London: T. Roff, 1839.

At the height of his career in 1859 John Payne Collier (1789-1883) was a highly respected scholar, a prolific editor of early English drama, one of the most redoubtable of Shakespeare's editors and the author of more than forty books of critical commentary and literary history. He had also done more than any of his predecessors to promote the works of minor English writers and rescue them from undeserved oblivion.

During that time he had had unrestricted access to some of the best manuscript collections in England. While examining these collections he "discovered" documents pertaining to Shakespeare and the early English theatre, including the most valuable extant manuscript concerning Elizabethan and Jacobean theatrical practices. These manuscripts revealed more about Shakespeare's early professional life than any other documents. Collier's greatest "find" however, was in 1852 when he discovered a second Shakespeare Folio greatly emended in a seventeenth-century hand. These annotations clarified many of the questions which had plagued Shakespearean scholars for generations.

Collier considered this second folio, or the Perkins folio as it was known, to be his own private property. He did eventually give it to his patron, the sixth Duke of Devonshire, on the understanding it was not available for consultation except by himself. In 1859, after the death of the sixth Duke, his successor turned the Perkins Folio over to experts at the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. The emendations were declared to be forgeries. Other documents discovered by Collier were examined and found to be forgeries

or to have forged insertions in them. Although he denied the accusations, he was condemned to live the next thirty years in unremitting disgrace and increasing self incrimination.

The work on display was highly successful in establishing Collier's scholarly reputation. It was limited to only fifty copies and this copy was presented to the famous antiquary, William Durrant Cooper.

The gift of Professor F. David Hoeniger in 1985.

Comte Alfred de Vigny. *Cinq-Mars, ou, Une Conjuration Sous Louis XIII*. Douzième édition. Paris: Librairie nouvelle, 1859.

Alfred de Vigny (1797-1863) is best known as a poet but the popularity of this prose romance is attested to by the number of editions that appeared after its first printing in 1826. Displayed is a presentation copy from the author to "M. le comte de Kisseleff", a Russian general and ambassador to France from 1856 to 1862.

The gift of Professor Robert Finch in 1989. While in Paris in the 1920s Professor Finch, then a student, sold his winter overcoat to the American author, Dudley Poore, who was feeling the cold and damp. With the proceeds he bought this book. It was bound for him by Douglas Duncan.

Laughlan Alexander Hamilton. [*Sketch Books*] 1883-1911.

Laughlan Alexander Hamilton (1852-1941) was a Canadian. In 1871 he joined the International Boundary Commission. Later he worked for the Surveyor General of Canada and was responsible for surveying a large part of Vancouver Island, becoming a member of its first Council. During the latter part of his career he was the first land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

His leisure time was spent painting in watercolours or sketching in pencil. There is on display two of his sketchbooks. The first consists chiefly of sketches of views in England, Switzerland, Holland and Canada done between 1883 and 1884. The second contains sketches done on a trip down the Nile, 1910-1911.

The gift of Dr. Robert Brandeis, Chief Librarian, Victoria College, in 1986.

Rupert Brooke. *1914 and Other Poems*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1915.

The First World War produced an abundance of poetry, fiction, historical accounts and memoirs. In the early months the literature reflected the optimistic and widely held view that "the war would be over by Christmas". When the grim reality of trench warfare became apparent, a more pessimistic note began to appear.

Rupert Brook (1887-1915), whose reputation as a poet was already established before the war, belongs to the more optimistic group of writers. His "Five War Sonnets", printed first in December 1914, captured the imagination and emotions of the reading public and were included in the posthumously published *1914 and Other Poems*. Brooke quickly became

regarded as the outstanding poet of the war, and later as symbolic of the "lost generation".

The gift of Professor Michael Millgate in 1985 as part of a collection of works from the First World War period.

Jazzová sekce

A sample from the papers and archives of Jazzová sekce, a small dissident publishing enterprise which has been active in Czechoslovakia since 1971. The gift of Professor H. Gordon Skilling in 1986.

The history of the Jazz Section is both fascinating and instructive; it shows very clearly how people behind the Iron Curtain have learned to work around the restrictions imposed by their governments. At first the Jazz Section's activities were strictly conventional. It held jam sessions, sent lecturers to cultural clubs, issued a bulletin for its members, and sponsored the annual Prague Jazz Days. In the early years the jazz was orthodox and the events did not attract much attention. But in the mid 1970s the jazz became jazz/rock 'n' roll, and suddenly the events were attracting capacity audiences — and the attention of the authorities. In 1982 the Jazz Days were cancelled at the last minute, despite sold-out audiences. Since then the Jazz Section has been unable to schedule any public events, and has been forced to stage small private concerts wherever it is able to find space.

Allowed by its statutes to publish works for its members, the volunteers, headed by Karel Srp, began to issue other publications: a paperback series, *Jazzpetit*, and a line of art monographs, *Situace*. *Jazzpetit* books include works on John Lennon, the music of the Terezín ghetto, a biography of E.F. Burian, and a history of rock music in Czechoslovakia.

Dany Je Nás. 1984.

This typescript Festschrift was sent to novelist Josef Škvorecký, now professor of English and Film at Erindale College, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. Smuggled out of Czechoslovakia, it was compiled by the banned writer, Alexandr Kliment, and contains contributions by many Czech and Slovak writers whose works Škvorecký has introduced to the West.

To the Canadian public, Škvorecký is perhaps best known as a novelist whose works have included *The Bass Saxophone*, and the prize-winning *Engineer of Human Souls*, but to the world-wide Czechoslovak emigré community, he is much more; he and his wife, Zdena Salivarová, founded a publishing company in 1972 that has become a major outlet for works by Czech and Slovak authors, many of whom have been banned in their native land.

Also shown is an as yet unpublished work, *Trip do Česka*, a novella written in "Canadian Czech". This is the latest addition to the growing collection of Škvorecký manuscripts.

The gift of Professor Josef Škvorecký in 1988.

Freestanding Case

Thoreau MacDonald

The Library has been very fortunate to receive a number of significant gifts which document the career of the Canadian artist, Thoreau MacDonald (1901-1989). Material from three donations is highlighted in this exhibition case.

Margaret Edison, the author of the definitive work *Thoreau MacDonald; a Catalogue of Design and Illustration* (Toronto, 1973), donated her extensive Thoreau MacDonald collection of books and pamphlets to the Library in 1975. The following year she added her research materials compiled during her work on the catalogue. Mrs. Edison has continued to donate items to the collection, and since 1985 has given several additional original drawings and linocuts of which two are on display.

The early linocut, entitled "Lake Land", was first published in *Canadian Forum* in April 1923. It shows Thoreau's own interpretation and appreciation of the northern landscape which had been immortalized by his father, J.E.H. MacDonald, and others of the Group of Seven. A second, undated linocut, entitled "Portage Road", portrays an old house with a horsedrawn vehicle just entering the picture. This image is more characteristic of Thoreau's later work, and shows the artist in his chosen role as "visual historian of times past and passing in rural life" (Edison, *Thoreau MacDonald*, p.14). A group of charming stencils of birds and animals, also the gift of Mrs. Edison, demonstrates the artist's celebrated ability to capture the essence of each creature with the utmost simplicity and economy of line.

In 1986 the artist's friend and fellow artist, Carl Schaefer, donated to the Library his collection of the artist's letters and linocuts. Schaefer's friendship with Thoreau dates back to the early 1920s when he was a student of J.E.H. MacDonald at the Ontario College of Art. He soon became a constant visitor to J.E.H.'s studio on Severn Street where Thoreau was already at work. Their friendship continued until Thoreau's death in 1989. The letters show how the two artists stimulated each other, frankly discussing and criticizing both their own and each other's work as well as commenting on the work of other artists and the Canadian art scene in general.

Two letters to Carl Schaefer are displayed, the earlier, dated 1925 and written on J.E.H.'s letterhead from the Studio Building on Severn Street, reveals Thoreau's delight in any landscape that is "wild & not crowded" and conveys his enthusiasm for the writer after whom he had been named, Henry David Thoreau: "He & Mr. Emerson are my great admirations". The second letter, written from the family home and farm in Thornhill and postmarked 14 March 1941, gives news of the Toronto art scene with a comment that "A well known Englishman Mr. Wyndham Lewis is in Lawren's studio" and then refers laconically to the recent death of F.G. Banting: "Suppose you've heard of Banting's end, too bad, but at least he won't do any more painting". Thoreau's straitened circumstances may have made him more than usually sardonic for he continues: "work is very scarce here & I'm on the watch for a few cheap acres where I can starve to death quietly".

In 1987 another long-time friend of Thoreau's, E.R. Hunter, donated his collection of over one hundred and thirty of the artist's letters, several of which include delightful small sketches as part of the text. Many of the letters discuss E.R. Hunter's book on J.E.H. MacDonald which was published by the Ryerson Press in 1940. Others relate to Hunter's book on Thoreau MacDonald himself, published by the Ryerson Press in 1944. In addition the letters mention

THOREAU
MacDONALD
DESIGNER

25 Severn St.
Mon. (early August)

Dear Bob —

Thanks for yours. There are few changes in these parts other than those caused by war. Farm help gets scarcer daily as older men are called up. I expect a call in a month or so & if so the old homestead will be deserted. (& I hear) About the cuts for your latest work. They won't be finally decided before the proofs are ready. At least there will be that cabin window → The list of books is so hard to complete I advised against it. There are at least a dozen missing & I can't find them.

I fear the Dartmouth job is only a rumor, probably based on the fact that their printing dept. has given me a couple of things to do. Mr. Ray Nash, the head of that work is very friendly.

I don't know any news of the art world here as I see little of it. Most of the important figures seem to be on holidays, gathering strength for new masterpieces.

Best regards / Thoreau

Letter from Thoreau MacDonald to E.R. Hunter, August 1942.

commissions for book design and illustration, refer to exhibitions where his work was shown, relay news of the Canadian art scene to Hunter who had settled in Florida, and describe animals and birds sighted around the farm at Thornhill.

On display is a letter of August 1942, written on Thoreau's oak leaf letterhead, discussing the illustrations to be used in Hunter's book and including a tiny sketch of one which the artist felt certain should be included: "Cabin Window". The second letter exhibited, postmarked 21 June 1943, comments wryly on the number of artists securing positions as war artists: "There should be a lot of stuff to put in the basement after the battle". This letter contains a small pencil sketch of two hares boxing, as glimpsed by Thoreau on his early morning walk, and communicates his keen observation and enjoyment of the natural world.

Gifts to the University of Toronto Archives

Case 1

Cody Family Papers

Henry John Cody was a student at University College between 1885 and 1889. In this 1887 photograph he sits with the other members of the executive committee of the YMCA. Forty-five years later he was appointed President of the University of Toronto.

The notebook on display contains Cody's notes from George Paxton Young's famous lectures in mental and moral philosophy, taken during the 1887-1888 academic year.

The gift of Cecily Blackstock in 1988.

Soldiers' Tower, University of Toronto

Steel engraving, with pencil rubbing, of the Soldiers' Tower, captioned and signed by the artist, J. Robert Le Touzel. [192-?]

The gift of Rachel Grover in 1988.

Harcourt Brown Papers

A selection of programmes for plays, some of them autographed. Collected by Harcourt Brown while a student at the University of Toronto between 1921 and 1926. He collaborated with his friend, Louis MacKay, in the writing and production of a number of plays. He later married Dorothy Stacey whose name appears on some of the programmes.

A photoprint of the drawing of Harcourt Brown by J.E.H. MacDonald, used for one of seven plaques made by MacDonald for the Junior Common Room, Hart House, March, 1925.

The gift of Professor Harcourt Brown in 1988.

Case 2

Ernest Sirluck Papers

Ernest Sirluck's synopsis of E.K. Brown's manuscript of his book, *Willa Cather: a Critical Biography*, published in 1953.

The gift of Professor Ernest Sirluck in 1988.

Sherman Family Papers

John and Etta Sherman's association with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem began when Etta organized the first group of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University in the 1930s. In 1951 John headed the first National Campaign for the University's new Dental School. It was natural that Albert Einstein should turn to them for assistance in finding a new home for the University. His letter is dated 10 August 1954.

Photograph of the presentation of the Alpha Omega Fraternity Medal to Albert Einstein, 10 October 1951. Dr. Sherman, second from the right, was a founder of the Canadian chapter at the University of Toronto in 1921.

The gift of Mrs. John Sherman in 1986.

Claude T. Bissell Papers

Mike Pearson, writing to Claude Bissell in May, 1967, reflects on the news that he (Bissell) is taking a sabbatical year at Harvard and on his own future as retirement from the political scene approaches.

The gift of Professor Claude T. Bissell in 1986.

Craig Brown Papers

While researching his book, *Robert Laird Borden: a biography*, Craig Brown assembled photocopies of Borden's diaries and annotated them. These entries, for 10-12 November 1918, contain Borden's observations on the political and social turmoil erupting in Europe as peace is declared.

The gift of Professor Robert Craig Brown in 1985.

Case 3

Victor E. Graham Papers

Photographs of sixteenth-century documents describing the Toulouse leg of the royal tour of France by Charles IX and Catherine de' Medici, 1564-1566, an account of which was compiled by Victor Graham and published in 1979.

The gift of Professor Victor Ernest Graham in 1989.

Francess G. Halpenny Papers

Three examples of term papers from Francess Halpenny's course in contemporary publishing, offered in the Faculty of Library Science in the 1970s.

The gift of Professor Francess G. Halpenny in 1987.

Michael Bliss Papers

The first draft (1983) of the first chapter of Michael Bliss's *Northern Enterprise: Five Centuries of Canadian Business* (1987).

The gift of Professor Michael Bliss in 1988.

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